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EXTRA EDITION.

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The Morning Star.

THE STAR'S EXTRA EDITION.

All the Latest War News Free to Regular Subscribers—Single Copies for Five Cents.

We print the first extra edition of the STAR this morning, and may continue it every Monday hereafter if circumstances justify the labor and expense.

For the present, at least, we will give very little prominence to anything but telegraphic news. This is done in order to avoid as much Sunday work as possible on this edition; and as it is "war news" that is wanted, and we furnish the Monday edition to subscribers absolutely free of charge, we doubt not our patrons will be satisfied.

The STAR is very glad it did not lead in this movement for a Monday edition, and it is entirely willing for others to enjoy the honor of having done so. We would much prefer that our employees have one complete day of rest out of the seven. But the STAR will endeavor to satisfy its subscribers.

THE LATE SOL. C. WEILL.

Funeral Services at Temple of Israel—Interment at Oakdale—Large Attendance—Floral Offerings.

Mr. Sol. C. Weill's remains arrived here yesterday morning at 9.30 o'clock by the Atlantic Coast Line and were taken directly to the Temple of Israel, where they remained until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the hour for the funeral. Accompanying the remains were Mrs. Weill and her two little girls; Mr. S. H. Fishblate and Mrs. L. E. Demelman, of Boston, a sister of the deceased. Mr. and Mrs. D. Waxelbaum, of Atlanta, a brother-in-law and sister of Mr. Weill; Mr. Nathan L. Mayer, of Philadelphia, a brother-in-law; C. B. Aycock, Esq., and Mr. Sol. Weil, of Goldsboro; and Gov. Russell also came to attend the funeral.

At 4 o'clock the funeral exercises began at the Temple of Israel. The casket, upon which rested a superb offering of orchids and bridal roses, sent by Mr. Weill's law partner, was taken from the vestibule, and, preceded by the rabbi, Rev. Dr. S. Mendelsohn, was placed before the altar. Simultaneously the choir, composed of Mrs. James Calder, Misses Annie and Nellie Calder, and Mr. H. K. Holden, with Prof. A. H. Yopp as organist, began the hymn, "Heavenward Our Paces Lead."

Rev. Dr. Mendelsohn then read some scripture selections, after which the choir sang "Peace, My Heart, Be Still Within," to Gottschalk. The rabbi then delivered a brief eulogy upon the life of the deceased. As the choir sang the concluding hymn, the casket was borne to the hearse and the long funeral procession moved to Oakdale, where in the Hebrew plat the interment was made. Afterwards prayers for the dead were said at the residence of Mr. S. H. Fishblate.

The floral offerings were most beautiful and profuse. There were over two hundred designs. One was sent from the General Committee in the Eighteenth District; another very beautiful one came from a committee from the Board of Aldermen of the Greater New York; and Mrs. Sol. Weil, of Goldsboro, sent a very handsome offering.

The pall bearers were: Honorary, Gov. Russell, G. H. Smith, J. F. Post, Jr., Dr. G. G. Thomas, F. Rheinstein, Sol Bear, Capt. W. R. Kenan, C. B. Aycock and Sol Weil, the latter from Goldsboro; active, H. M. Emerson, B. Solomon, L. Bleuthenthal, L. Stein, E. G. Parmele, A. G. Ricaud, Martin Newman and H. McClammy.

THE NAVAL RESERVES

Will Probably Leave Wilmington Wednesday or Thursday.

The officers of Wilmington Division of Naval Reserves were busy yesterday sending and receiving telegrams from Washington. They said they had nothing for publication, but there is no reason for believing that the plans for manning the *Nantucket* with Wilmington reserves will be changed. The monitor will most probably leave here Wednesday or Thursday.

Commander Morton will not return from Washington until to-day or to-morrow.

LOCAL DOTS.

— The fire yesterday morning was of trifling interest. Damage only five dollars.

— Dr. Robert Strange yesterday preached a sermon on the war between Spain and the United States.

— The reader is cautioned to receive all news from Spanish sources with very grave doubts as to its accuracy.

HAVANA ADVICES.

Gen. Blanco Determined to Make a Desperate Defence.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, May 2.—The Havana correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, telegraphing on April 26th, says Captain General Blanco has determined upon a desperate defence of Havana. In Matanzas 10,000 soldiers are engaged day and night in throwing up earthworks and encompassing the entire city within the segment of a great circle.

WILL GO TO RALEIGH.

Wilmington Light Infantry Will Take Their Departure To-morrow.

WITH A FULL COMPLEMENT.

Company Met Last Night for Orders and Received Instructions—Will Carry Old Equipment—Public Should Turn Out to See Them Off.

The Wilmington Light Infantry will go to Raleigh. This is settled.

Capt. MacRae received telegrams yesterday from Adjutant General A. D. Cowles directing him to move the W. L. I. to Raleigh on Tuesday. The exact hour of departure had not been determined last night.

As soon as the orders were received, the non-commissioned officers were assembled at the armory, and instructed to notify the volunteers. At 8 o'clock all the volunteers with four exceptions reported at the armory for orders and instructions. They were ordered to make all necessary preparations to leave Tuesday, and a list of the necessary articles of clothing was read and posted.

While the meeting was in session the following telegram was received and read, amid applause:

RALEIGH, N. C., May 1, 1898.

Capt. Donald MacRae, Wilmington, N. C:

Come Tuesday. Bring your old equipment for arsenal. New outfit furnished by United States. Men on pay from yesterday; 80 or 84 men, including officers. Answer.

A. D. COWLES,
Adjutant General.

Eighty men, the minimum limit, have already volunteered. There will be no trouble in enlisting the other four.

The departure of the W. L. I. for Raleigh will create great enthusiasm.

The public ought to and will turn out liberally to see them off. It will be an event to be remembered.

SPANISH SYMPATHIZERS.

United States Legation at Montevideo Threatened—U. S. Battleship Oregon and Marietta at Rio.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, May 1, VIA GALVESTON, TEXAS, May 1.—The United States legation has been placed under guard. The United States Minister, Mr. William R. Finch, has received a number of threatening letters from people who sympathize with the Spaniards.

The Uruguayan newspapers are blaming the government for its action, due to its neutral attitude in the war between Spain and the United States, in prohibiting public performances and other steps to raise subscriptions here in behalf of the Spanish navy. A number of pro-Spanish proclamations have been confiscated and a mass meeting of Spanish sympathizers which was to have taken place at the Solis theatre has been prohibited.

It is announced here to-day in a dispatch from Rio Janeiro, Brazil, that the United States gunboat Marietta, as well as the United States battleship Oregon, arrived at that port yesterday. It is added that they will resume their voyage north to-day, accompanied by the United States dynamite cruiser Nictheroy, recently purchased from Brazil by the Government of the United States.

THE FLYING SQUADRON.

An Important Addition to the Fleet—Mining the Harbor at Old Point Comfort.

ON BOARD THE FLAGSHIP BROOKLYN, OFF FORT MONROE, May 1.—May Day on the warships of the flying squadron found beautiful weather and peaceful conditions at Old Point, although about Hampton Roads evidences were seen of war like preparations. The work of laying mines and torpedoes in the harbor continued all day in charge of the army engineer corps acting under Colonel Frank. It is certain that plans have been made and laid for this squadron's work, but no specific orders are here.

The squadron is in perfect and very formidable readiness for sea and can leave at an hour's notice. The story that the ram Katahdin is attached to the squadron is untrae. The converted yacht, known as the Scorpion, and which is in command of Lieutenant Commander Marix, arrived at 5 o'clock this afternoon and anchored with the fleet off Old Point. It is understood that the Scorpion is to be the dispatch boat of the squadron, but she is also equipped for fighting. Officers of the fleet believe that the Scorpion is a splendid addition to the squadron. She can make eighteen knots an hour, is protected by side-armor and has a fine battery of four five-inch and four six-pounders. For torpedo-destroying she would be unexcelled.

THE BLOCKADING FLEET.

Spanish Merchant Steamer Captured Off Cienfuegos—Reported by Blanco.

By Cable to the Morning Star

MADRID, May 1, 1.10 P. M.—The Government has received a cablegram from General Blanco saying that the American warships blockading Cienfuegos have captured a Spanish merchant steamer. A colonel, a surgeon, six officers and three non-commissioned officers who were on board the steamer were detained as prisoners of war, but the civilian passengers were liberated.

LONDON, May 2.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"The Americans were pillaging the Argonaut, seized off Cienfuegos and carrying a quantity of arms and ammunition, when three Spanish gunboats went out and compelled them to withdraw."

DEPARTMENTS IN WASHINGTON

No Advices Received From Commander Dewey's Fleet near The Philippines.

THE BATTLESHIP OREGON.

Expected to Join Sampson's Fleet in Ten Days—Gunboat Topeka Ready for Service—Spanish Fleet Coming this Way.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—No word from Manila. This was the first answer given at all official quarters to-day to newsgatherers, reflecting the immense interest centering in Commodore Dewey's fleet nearthe Philippine islands. Secretary Long arrived at the White House shortly after 11o'clock. He said he had received no news of importance from any quarter up to that time. There was no significance in his call, as he came to take the President to church. The secretary felt that press dispatches would bring news of any action in the Philippines before the official dispatches could arrive. As the President came from the White House to take his carriage, he saluted the small party in waiting outside. Throughout the morning no news of importance was conveyed to the White House.

The active centres at the State, War and Navy departments were as busy as on week days, despite the quiet Sunday calm without, which filled the streets with church-goers. Acting Secretary Moore and Assistant Secretary Adee were together for some time at the State department. An official notification of neutrality had been received from Siam. This was regarded as important, in that it completed the neutral attitude of all eastern Asia, save China. No word came from China, so that it is inferred here ports are still open to the American fleet. At the Navy Department Assistant Secretary Roosevelt and most of the bureau officers were on hand to attend to matters of pressing importance. Senator Davis, chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations called during the morning and had a talk with Mr. Roosevelt. The leading naval officials took the view that no reliable information was likely to be received as to operations in the Philippines for a day or so and possibly for a week.

After talking with naval officials Senator Davis said he did not expect any authentic information for a week. The first reports necessarily would come from Spanish sources, as they controlled the cables, and the Senator had no doubt the reports would be colored to show a Spanish victory and a corresponding American reverse. He thought the public should be prepared for this claim. The actual results, it is believed, would not be made known until a dispatch boat returned to Hong Kong, which, being 600 miles from Manila would defer authentic information perhaps until the latter part of the week.

Battleship Oregon.

The Navy Department received official confirmation of the arrival of the battleship Oregon at Rio Janeiro. This was the subject of general satisfaction, for it means the very material strengthening of Admiral Sampson's fleet before Havana within the next fortnight. The Oregon has been making thirteen knots, or about 320 miles per day, and it is calculated that she will come the three thousand miles between Rio and Cuba in ten days. She must have coal, however, before starting northward, and this will take several days. Once with the blockading fleet, Admiral Sampson's first line will be made up of four superb battleships of practically the same strength and equipment.

The new gunboat Topeka, just arrived at New York, is ready for service, with the exception of her batteries.

These had been prepared for her, but the guns were turned over to the War Department, owing to pressing needs. Other guns are available, however, and the Topeka will be in commission within a few days.

Captain Richardson Clover will take command of the gunboat Bancroft at Hampton Roads, where she will arrive to-morrow morning. The Bancroft will then go to Cuba to join Admiral Sampson's fleet.

Spanish Fleet.

Captain Mahan, the well-known naval author and a strategist, is expected daily to assume a place on the strategy board. The strategy board was in session for a time to-day, but their discussions as usual were guarded with much secrecy. It is understood that the course of the Spanish fleet which left Cape Verde on Friday is a source of much interest. If, as reported, the fleet is actually coming this way, it will be hailed with delight by the naval authorities here. What they have most feared was that the Spanish ships would hug the other side, compelling our fleets to go in quest of them. If they come to Porto Rico, it will meet the best hopes of the naval authorities here.

Captain Rodgers who has been at the head of the auxiliary board buying ships in New York, called at the department to-day. There is some talk that he will be assigned to command one of the American liners under charter. Possibly the Paris which has just arrived after eluding Spanish ships.

Secretary Alger's office was open but the secretary did not come down. The officials were busy steming the tide of work which has accumulated during the recent rush. Adjutant General Corbin was at his desk, but he said there were no army developments, his purpose, also, being to get abreast of accumulated work.

The published report that the State Department had notified the various embassies and legations in Washington that a land invasion of Cuba would begin on Wednesday next, is pronounced by diplomats to be a canard. No such notice has been given.

A heavily armed guard of a dozen men went on duty at Carpenter's steel works, Reading, Pa., in consequence of reports from elsewhere of suspected Spanish spies in the vicinity of other plants which are engaged in government work.

It is reported that a new Spanish ironclad which is being fitted out at Carthagena, will soon join the Spanish squadron at Cadiz.

A special from Key West says that Jose Yzlesias, who was charged with plotting to blow up the Puritan, has been executed.

NAVAL BATTLE NEAR MANILLA.

Terrific Engagement Between Admiral Dewey's Fleet and the Spaniards.

ENEMY'S FLEET DESTROYED.

Spanish Account of the Affair—Two of Spain's Cruisers Burned Up—Other Vessels Sunk to Prevent Their Falling in American Hands.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, May 1, 8 P. M.—The following is the official dispatch from the Governor General of the Philippines to the Minister of War, Lieutenant General Correa, as to the engagement off Manila:

"Last night, April 30th, the batteries at the entrance to the fort announced the arrival of the enemy's squadron, forcing a passage under the obscurity of the night. At daybreak the enemy took up positions, opening with a strong fire against Fort Cavite and the arsenal.

"Our fleet engaged the enemy in a brilliant combat. Protected by the Cavite and Manila forts, they obliged the enemy with heavy loss to manœuvre repeatedly. At 9 o'clock the American squadron took refuge behind the foreign merchant shipping on the east side of the bay.

"Our fleet, considering the enemy's superiority, naturally suffered a severe loss. The Reina Christina is on fire and another ship, believed to be the Don Juan de Austria, was blown up.

"There was considerable loss of life. Captain Cadarzo, commanding the Maria Christina, is among the killed. I cannot now give further details. The spirit of the army, navy and volunteers is excellent."

MADRID, May 1, 9 P. M.—The news from the Philippines has produced greatly increased enthusiasm, especially in view of the fact that the American squadron was obliged to retreat.

Notwithstanding the severe damage the Spanish ships sustained, naval officers here consider that further operations by the American squadron will be conducted under great difficulty, owing to their having fresh supplies of ammunition

Another account says the Mindano and Ullao, of Ullao, were severely damaged in the engagement.

MADRID, May 1, 10 P. M.—Admiral Bermijo, Minister Marine, joined the Cabinet Council this evening, and informed his colleagues that the Spanish force had gained a victory in the Philippines. He asserted that he found difficulty in restraining his joyful emotions.

The official dispatch does not mention the destruction of any American vessel, although it says that the United States squadron finally cast anchor in the bay behind the foreign merchantmen.

Spanish Fleet Defeated.

MADRID, May 1, Midnight.—An official telegram received at a late hour from the Goveruor General of the Philippines says:

"Admiral Montejo has transferred his flag to the cruiser Isla de Cuba from the cruiser Reina Maria Christina. The Reina Maria Christina was completely burned, as was also the cruiser Castilla, the other ships having to retire from the combat and some being sunk to avoid their falling into the hands of the enemy."

El Heraldo says that Admiral Montejo changed his flagship during the engagement or between the two encounters, in order to better direct manœuvres. In this way he escaped the fate of the commander of the Reina Maria Christina.

The second engagement, according to *El Heraldo* was apparently begun by the Americans, after landing their wounded on the west side of the bay. In the latter engagement the Spanish Mindano and Ulloa suffered heavily."

Ministers speak of "serious but honorable losses."

The Opposing Fleets.

The opposing fleets in the battle reported above are made up as follows:

United States—Baltimore, cruiser, 4,413 tons, four 8-inch and six 6-inch guns; Olympia (flagship), cruiser, 5,870 tons, four 8-inch and ten 5-inch guns; Concord, gunboat, 1,710 tons, six 6-inch guns; Boston, cruiser, 3,000 tons, six 6-inch and two 8-inch guns; Petrel, gunboat, 892 tons, four 6-inch guns; Raleigh, cruiser, 3,213 tons, ten 5-inch and one 6-inch guns; Hugh McCulloch, revenue cutter, small tonnage; Zanro, auxiliary cruiser; Nanshan, store ship.

Spain.—Reina Christina, cruiser 3,000 tons, six 6.2-inch guns; Castilla, cruiser, 3,342 tons, four 5.9-inch guns; Velasco, cruiser, 1,139 tons, four 3.6-inch guns; Don Juan de Austria, cruiser, 1,152 tons, four 4.7-inch guns; Don Antonio de Ulloa, cruiser, 1,152 tons, four 4.7-inch guns; El Cano, gunboat, 525 tons, three 4.7-inch guns; Marques del Duero, gunboat, 500 tons, one 6.2-inch guns; Paragua, gunboat, 137 tons; Manila, transport; Cebu, transport; Alava, transport. These vessels have from two to five torpedo tubes. It is understood that the Spanish fleet has had added to it a large merchant ship fitted up as an auxiliary cruiser.

Madrid Excited.

MADRID, April 1, 11.30 P. M.—The town is greatly excited by the serious news from the Philippines and there is an immense gathering in the Celle de Seville. The civil guards on horseback were called out to preserve order and all precautions have been taken. There is much muttering, but up to the present nothing serious has occurred.

A Crushing Defeat.

LONDON, May 1.—While it is quite clear that the Spanish squadron has suffered a crushing defeat, the dispatches leave unclear the intensely interesting question whether the American squadron has suffered material damage.

All news thus far comes from Spanish sources, but it seems evident that Commodore Dewey has not captured Manila. Unless he is able to make another attack and capture the town he will be in an awkward position, having no base upon which to retire and to refit.

Probably, therefore, the United States squadron will be obliged to make for San Francisco, as the entrance to Manila bay was heavily mined with torpedoes. Commodore Dewey displayed great pluck and daring in making for the inner harbor. According to private advices received from Madrid, the United States cruisers Olympia, Raleigh and two other vessels, the names of which are not given, entered the harbor.

No dispatches give details as to the vessels actually engaged on either side. It appears to be incorrect that the American ships finally anchored behind the merchantmen on the east side of the bay. It should be the west side. Probabilities point in the direction that the second engagement occurred through the Spaniards trying to prevent the landing of the American wounded.

LONDON, May 1.—Reliable details cannot be had until Commodore Dewey's squadron is able to communicate with Hong Kong. There is, however, a suspicious frankness about the Spanish dispatches that savors of a desire to break unpleasant news to the Spaniards. It is not unlikely, therefore, that Commodore Dewey may be able to renew the attack.

MADRRID, May 1, via PARIS, May 1.—A dispatch has been received by the Spanish Minister of Marine, saying that the American fleet was obliged to retreat after a terrible engagement off Manila. The dispatch says the Spanish loss were heavy and that the American ships were severely damaged.

LONDON, May 2.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Financial News* telegraphing this morning says:

"The Spanish Ministry of marine claims a victory for Spain because the Americans were forced to retire behind the merchantmen. Captain Cadalso (or Cadaso), in command of the Reina Maria Christina, went down with the ship. The Spaniards fought bravely, the sailors refusing to leave the burning and sinking Don Juan de Austria. There is the greatest anxiety for further details."

A GLORIOUS VICTORY.

Great Rejoicing in Washington Over News of the Defeat of the Spanish by Dewey's Fleet.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Washington is rejoiced to-night. Not since the dark days of the great civil conflict of a third of a century ago have the people of this city been so profoundly moved by war news as they were this evening.

The first battle in the Spanish-American war has been fought and victory lies with Admiral Dewey's squadron under the stars and stripes.

When the news came the enthusiasm of the people was let loose and the streets of the city have rung with cheers throughout the night.

The first news of the battle received in Washington came in a brief cablegram to the Associated Press from Madrid about 8 o'clock this evening. As the night worn on the cable continued to sing the news of victory for the squadron of Admiral Dewey and the interest grew into tremendous excitement.

Thus far no official advices had been received by the government, but the Associated Press dispatches were transmitted to the President and officials of the administration as rapidly as they were received. The President in company with several of his advisers read the bulletins in the library of the White House early in the evening, but later in the night he went to his office on the second floor of the Executive mansion where, until a late hour, he continued to peruse every dispatch with deepest interest. The news was evidently of the most gratifying character to him, but no statement could be obtained at the Executive mansion concerning the battle or its possible consequences.

Officers of the Navy Department were reticent in discussing the conflict in the absence of official information, but they made no pretence of concealing their great gratification.

An Early End to the War.

An opinion freely expressed to-night by naval officers is that the very decisive victory of Admiral Dewey's fleet will mean probably an early end to the war without further naval battles of importance. The American fleet, it is suggested, is now supreme in the waters of Spain's Pacific possessions, and indications were strongly towards the slipping of the Philippines from her control. It was said that only by quickly yielding to our demands in Cuba could this loss possibly be averted. Spain, it was argued, was confronted with a situation which promised naught save disaster in case she elected to force more fighting. The superiority of a superior fleet has been demonstrated in the Pacific, and the same, it is contended, would be inevitable in the Atlantic in case the clash comes. From whatever point of view considered the policy of more fighting upon the part of Spain, promise nothing but more Spanish misfortune. Navy officers think this view must prevail with the Spanish Government and believe an end of the war, upon the basis of Cuban independence, is to follow soon, and that, too, without further notable opportunity for the American navy to prove its power and distinguish itself.

No news of a definite character is given concerning the loss sustained by Admiral Dewey's squadron, and it is scarcely likely, in the opinion of experts of the navy, that authentic information will be received until Admiral Dewey has an opportunity to communicate officially with the Department. It is regarded as probable that immediately after the engagements of to-day Admiral Dewey sent the revenue cutter McCulloch back to Hong Kong with dispatches and that the first information from him will come from that point. The distance from Manila to Hong Kong is a trifle over 600 miles and it will take the McCulloch about two days to make the trip.

In the dispatches from Madrid the statement was made that Admiral Dewey affected a landing on the west side of Manila bay for the men of his fleet who were wounded in the engagements. It was suggested in official circles that this landing had a two-fold purpose. It was not only that the wounded might have better care than they could receive on ship board, in the face of other probable engagements, but also to carry out what was known to be Admiral Dewey's purpose to effect a junction with the insurgents as soon as possible. The insurgent forces practically surround Manila on the land sides of the city and with the intention of securing control of Manila as soon as possible Admiral Dewey was to obtain a footing on the island at the earliest practicable moment.

A report, which could not be verified, was in circulation in Madrid yesterday to the effect that the British channel squadron is going to the Canary islands.

THE CAPITAL OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Famine Prices Prevail at Manila and Order is Maintained With Difficulty.

NATIVES LOOT AND KILL.

Insurgents Surround the Capital Prepared to Attack in Conjunction With United States Fleet—A Massacre Feared.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

SHANGHAI, May 1.—Dispatches received from Manila by the Shanghai *Gazette* say the capital of the Philippine islands is short of food, and ammunition, and that the conditions prevailing had been made worse by the flocking into Manila of the Spaniards from the provinces. It is added that the natives are already looting and killing in the provinces, Spanish women and children being included in the victims. It is further asserted that the priests are the special objects of the natives' vengeance, about a dozen priests having been killed during the past week.

Famine prices for food are said to prevail at Manila and, it is claimed, the Spanish authorities are maintaining order with difficulty. People are burying their valuables to prevent their seizure by the insurgents or Americans. The military authorities are endeavoring to put a bold front on the situation, but the Manila correspondent of the Shanghai *Gazette* asserts it is considered certain that the insurgents will sack the city when the United States fleet appears, not discriminating between Spaniards and other foreigners.

The dispatches of the *Gazette* allege that the Spaniards at Manila are almost unprepared to withstand an attack upon the part of the United States fleet, claiming that no defences exist, in addition to the recently laid harbor mines, except obsolete artillery.

The natives are gathering on the Bulacan coast, expecting the arrival of the insurgent leaders Aguinaldo and Alejadanore, who are expected with American arms and supplies. When these are distributed, it seems, Manila will be attacked on the land side.

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Insurgents Surround Manila.

HONG KONG, May 1.—Letters to the insurgent Junta here, which were smuggled on board the British steamer Memnon at Manila, which arrived here yesterday from the capital of the Philippine islands, assert that the Philippine insurgents are occupying all the hills surrounding Manila, in a radius of ten to twenty miles, awaiting the arrival of the Unites States fleet under command of Commodore Dewey, which was expected off Manila at any moment when the Memnon sailed. The insurgents say that if the United States fleet blockade Manila they can starve the place into submission into about two weeks. Corroboration has been received of the report that the British residents of Manila expected that the British steamer Esmeralda, which went there to take on board the specie belonging to the Hong Kong banks, would have a full cargo of food stuffs, as usual, but this was not the case, and much distress is anticipated in consequence, if the insurgent land blockade and the United States sea blockade are enforced.

According to the insurgent leaders, the forces of the Philippine insurgents propose, when the right moment arrives,

To Make a Feint Attack.

upon the city of Manila and a strong and determined attack upon the seaward forts. This plan, however, may be upset by the Spanish authorities, who are well aware of the intentions of the insurgents to co-operate with the United States fleet.

Little definite information has been ascertained regarding the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet as a whole, but is said by the insurgents that warships of Spain are in hiding, watching outside the entrance of the harbor for the coming of the American ships.

The real danger appears to be from internal causes at Manila, where a massacre of the foreign population is apprehended. The British consul, Mr. E. H. Dawson Walker, has cabled here for the dispatch to Manila immediately of the British first class cruiser Edgar to protect British interests here.

To Keep Up Courage.

An idea of the tactics adopted by the Spanish authorities to keep up the courage of the fighting forces of Spain can be gathered from the fact that they have issued a placard stating that a Spanish cruiser, on Monday last, engaged and sank two American warships.

It is asserted that the Spanish cruiser Castilla, of 3,342 tons displacement and 4,400 indicated horse-power, recently grounded near the entrance of Manila bay, was afterwards scuttled in shallow water. It is added that it was the intention of the Spaniards to use her as a stationary battery, although some of her guns have been landed and mounted on the fortifications at the entrance of the harbor, where other guns have also recently been mounted.

It is generally believed here that Commodore Dewey has arranged with the Philippine insurgents to seize a harbor near Manila, to be used as a base of operations for the prolonged siege of Manila, which is anticipated, unless the American commander can induce the Spanish fleet to come out and accept a general engagement.

PILOT BOAT SUNK.

Struck by the Mallory Line Steamer Colorado at Port Royal.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 1—A special to the *News and Courier* from Beaufort says:

As the Mallory Line steamer Colorado was leaving her berth at Port Royal for New York this morning the pilot boat Sprite which was at anchor off Battery Creek with jib up, was struck on the port side, abaft the main rigging and sunk. Pilots Stevens and Antone Searabalgaragui and a crew of four were aboard and were saved. The Colorado stopped and shoved the pilot boat ashore. The Sprite was valued at $3,000.

The steamship Illinois has been secured by the government and will probably be used as a transport.

THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Troops Rapidly Concentrating at Tampa for Invasion of Cuba.

THE DESTINATION MATANZAS.

Rumor That the Advance Guard May Leave Tuesday—General Shafter Will be in Command—Newspaper Correspondents.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., May 1.—A special to the *Times-Union and Citizen* from Tampa, Fla., says: General Shafter, who is looked upon as the officer who will have charge of the army of occupation, gave an audience this evening to several newspaper men. In the course of the conversation the question of countersigning war correspondents' passes was brought up. General Shafter said that he would not assume command for a week or ten days, as he would be busy with other matters and would take up the subject in ample time. This practically settles two very important matters. First, that General Shafter will command the army in Cuba; and second, that the troops will not leave here for Cuba for ten days at least. The General, while he has come to no conclusion on the subject, will be inclined to limit the number of accredited war correspondents to as small a number as possible.

Four regiments of infantry from Chickamauga, Mobile and New Orleans, arrived to-day, being the First, Tenth, Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth. Seven train loads made up of 95 cars, have been reported from points along the Plant system and will have arrived here before morning. The trains are bringing the remainder of the artillery and cavalry, horses, stores, etc. One hundred additional pack mules came in with the first regiment this morning.

Paymasters from the departments, from which the troops have been transferred, arrived to-day and Tuesday has been named as pay day.

It is reported to-night that a dispatch has just been received here, the contents of which indicate that 5,000 men of each arm, and as many Cubans here as desire to accompany them, will leave on Tuesday and that the steamships Olivette and Florida of the Plant line were officially inspected to-day to ascertain if their capacity is sufficient for that number of troops. Matanzas is mentioned as the destination. This story can not be verified.

KEY WEST, May 1.—The enlistment of Cubans to-day at the Marti Club resulted in the enrollment of 150 men. The enlistment roll will be open to-morrow, when more names are expected.

The arrival of General Emilio Nunez, Colonel Acosta and Senor J. E. Cartaya has greatly augmented the enthusiasm of the Cuban colony. General Nunez has been the director of numerous expeditions. Colonel Acosta was formerly a daring cavalry leader in Havana province. He escaped from the island seriously wounded and is anxious to return.

To-night General Nunez and his party are arranging for the departure on the Mascotte to-morrow, of the Key West contingent of the Cuban regiment now forming at Tampa. The Cubans hope this regiment will be one of the first to land. General Nunez is acting under instructions from Senor Estrada Palamala. To-night he endeavored to obtain passage to the fleet to confer with Rear Admiral Sampson, but he was unsuccessful, as no boat had left for the flagship.

General Nunez is much taken with the idea of making Matanzas the base of operations. Although the city itself is subject to the fever, the hills a mile and a half back from the coast would furnish an ideal camp ground, in every way more healthful than Tampa.

The weather in Cuba, General Nunez says, will be excellent until June 15th. Americans there should taste no Cuban fruit of any kind and must use boiled water. The insurgents have had much sickness during the rainy seasons; but this has been due to the fact that they have camped in forests and swamps. Malarial fever resulted, and the Cuban troops were generally without quinine. There has been no yellow fever among them at any time, and according to General Nunez, Americans in the Cuban army have usually been exempt from all disease.

There is much fever at Havana, Matanzas and Cienfuegos during the summer because of unsanitary conditions. On the other hand, Sagua LaGrande is healthful always. The Spanish troops are decimated by disease, General Nunez says, because they are not cleanly and because of improper food. He would favor sending shoes, rifles and horses to the Cuban soldiers, The Cubans are splendid horsemen, but their mounts have been killed and their shoes are worn out.

Gomez's Army.

When last heard from, Gen. Maximo Gomez had in all the armies 25,000 able-bodied men. Since that time there has been no fighting of consequence, and the Cuban armies must now be in better condition, except in the matter of clothing. There is abundant forage everywhere on the island.

There is no truth whatever in the report of the execution last evening of Jose Yglesias, who is under surveillance on the monitor Puritan as the result of suspicious behavior near one of the magazines.

FOR COAST DEFENCE.

Crusiers Minneapolis and Columbia at Portsmouth, N. H.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 2.—The cruiser Minneapolis arrived from Portland to-day and the bow plates of the Columbia which were stove in by her anchor when leaving Boston, have been repaired and she will leave for Portland in the morning, while the Minneapolis will sail west, probably for Boston.

Orders were received at the navy yard to fit up all the heavy guns at the yard, about sixty, for the coast defence of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

Mr. Philip Calderon, the distinguished painter, member of the Royal Academy, is dead. He was 65 years of age.

AN INSIGNIFICANT PRIZE.

A Small Spanish Coaster Loaded with Fruit for Havana Towed into Key West.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

KEY WEST, May 1.—The government tug Leyden brought in to-day the small Spanish schooner Mascota, captured near Havana yesterday by the torpedo boat Foote. She is a small coaster, loaded with fruit, and was bound for Havana. She is a very insignificant prize.

The day has been very quiet, no news from the fleet or the outside world being received.

The eight hundred marines on the transport Panther remained huddled on the steamer's deck in the roasting sun. The Amphitrite, Montgomery and Newport sailed this morning in the direction of the fleet.

The harbor regulations, which take effect to-night, forbid vessels to enter between the hours of eight in the evening and four in the morning. A patrol has been established which will instruct vessels how to pass through the mine fields.

U. S. CRUISER TOPEKA.

Arrived Safely in Port at New York After a Rough Passage from Falmouth.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The U. S. cruiser Topeka, formerly the Diogenes, commanded by Lieutenant J. J. Knapp, which sailed from Falmouth, England, April 19th, arrived safely in port at 9 o'clock this morning, after a rough passage of twelve days, and proceeded to the man-of-war anchorage off Tompkinsville.

The cruiser's deck is entirely bare of guns, all her equipment being stowed in the hold. Lieutenant Knapp reported having experienced a very rough passage, but the Topeka behaved well throughout and sustained but trifling damage about the decks. The cruiser carries a crew of forty-six men all told. Lieutenant Knapp, when asked whether he had sighted any war vessels during the voyage, replied that he had not, and was not anxious to meet any, owing to his small crew and the fact that the Topeka's guns were not mounted.

BREAD RIOTS IN ITALY.

Troops Called Out to Suppress Disturbances—Several Persons Killed.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

ROME, May 1.—The bread riots continue in many places. At Rimini today the anarchists took part in a meeting of German bakers. Several arrests were made. At San Archangelo, a farm was pillaged and eight arrests were made. While the persons in custody were being taken to the police station the mob interfered and a hand-to-hand fight ensued, several Caribineers being wounded and several rioters killed.

At Naples, the riots are led by women carrying long staves upon which are loaves of bread or red flags. Yesterday a number of bakeries were sacked by the riotous crowds. All the streets are guarded by troops and the railway station by artillery. The municipality has posted a notice reducing the price of bread ten centimes per kilogram and voting a large sum for the purpose.

Ravenna, Ferrara and Rosaro, all report more or less violence. Bakeries have been sacked, windows and lamps smashed and attempts made to liberate prisoners. In some cases cavalry have had to be used to restore order.

CUBAN REFUGEES.

Put in at Savannah on British Steamship Lucilene.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAVANNAH, GA., May 1.—The British steamship Lucilene, Capt. Tucker, with 113 Cuban refugees, arrived here to-day from Havana. Twelve of those aboard are millionaire planters. The thirty-five or forty men in the party all occupied berths on deck, while the cabin was given up entirely to the women.

Owing to the fact that the quarantine regulations went into effect today, no one was allowed to come to the city from the vessel and no one was allowed to go aboard. She will take coal, water and provisions here and proceed to Philadelphia, for which port she carries about 3,500 tons of sugar.

WARM WIRELETS.

Quarantine on all coastwise ports went into effect yesterday.

Base ball games yesterday: Cincinnati 5, Pittsburg 11; Chicago 3, Louisville 4; Cleveland, no game, rain.

The United States cruiser New Orleans passed New York quarantine at 12.15 P. M. yesterday, bound out.

The steamer Michigan which arrived Saturday night from London, brought 566 cases of cordite, addressed to the commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard.

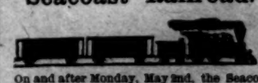
There has been no material change in Mr. Gladstone's condition since last week. There is a slow advance in the local malady, and he has at times considerable pain.

The Spanish gunboat Temarario is at Esenada, on the La Plata, undergoing repairs to a portion of her machinery, but it is expected that she will leave within a week.

The London *Evening News* publishes a dispatch from Hong Kong saying that it is said the insurgent leaders have submitted to Commodore Dewey a scheme for independence, embracing free trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Seacoast Railroad.



On and after Monday, May 2nd, the Seacoast train will leave as follows:

Leave Ocean View	Leave Wilmington
7.30 A. M.	2.20
5.00 P. M.	6.30 Daily.

SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington	Leave Ocean View
2.30 P. M.	
6.00 P. M.	5.00 P. M.

SATURDAY SPECIAL.

Leave Wilmington	Leave Ocean View
10 A. M.	11 A. M.

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